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PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15, 1858.

City Improvements and the City Administration.

We have given to our correspondents an unrestricted opportunity for animadverting upon the action of the Council in regard to certain street and other local improvements, and now have a word to say ourselves. We have never doubted, nor do we entertain a doubt upon the subject now, that in ordering the improvements against which complaints are made, the Council was actuated by a sincere desire to promote the public good. There has never yet been an improvement of any magnitude accomplished in the city that has not been the occasion of more or less hardship to some of the parties immediately interested. A man may own property upon a given street, and nothing can be more certain than that the improvement of that street will add much to the value of his property; but in order to meet his share of the assessment he may be compelled to make sacrifices for which the improvement will be no adequate compensation. This is a hardship to the individual certainly, and if he complains of it, every body sees plainly that he has just cause for doing so. But while the individual suffers, the public are benefitted by the improvement, an impulse is given to the growth and business of the city, and the general prosperity is promoted. The Council is obliged to look more to the latter consideration than the former in determining its action, if true to the interests committed to its keeping. Hence, it not unfrequently happens that it is fiercely and most bitterly assailed by aggrieved parties, for pursuing a line of policy calculated to subserve the general welfare.

So much, in a general way, upon this subject. Of the present Administration, we undertake to say, that, in the matter of shielding private interests and avoiding, as far as possible, a course of action which would involve individual hardship, it may safely challenge comparison with any of its predecessors. We know that it has been the constant endeavor of Mayor Haines to carry out the principle that the wishes of a majority of the parties immediately interested in any particular improvement should be consulted and obeyed; and the fact that, notwithstanding the stringency in money matters throughout his Administration, complaints of this character are limited to the Madison street improvement and the improvement of the South Branch, is conclusive on this point. When before have we had an administration, of any efficiency whatever, against which only two complaints of this character have been entered during eight months of its incumbency?

In relation to the two orders of which our correspondents have made complaint, we are assured by members of the Council that they were passed under a misapprehension of the facts in each case. The nature of the petition in regard to the improvement of Madison street was skillfully kept from the knowledge of the Council by the Alderman who had it in charge—an Alderman, by the way, not politically identified with the present administration—and we are assured that some, and doubtless all, of the Republican Aldermen who voted for the order, supposed they were casting their votes in precise accordance with the wishes of the petitioners. The whole matter was smuggled through, and the censure should rest upon the heads of those who were instrumental in carrying out the deception rather than upon those on whom the fraud was practiced.

We know not whether the Council has the power to reverse its action in the premises. If it has, we doubt not it will take the necessary steps for that purpose at its next meeting, should investigation prove the various statements of our correspondents to be correct. Meanwhile, the public will doubtless award to the Administration that credit to which it is justly entitled, for having inaugurated and so successfully carried out the policy of undertaking local improvements in accordance with the wishes of a majority of those who have to pay for them.

The Late Trial of the Steam Plow.

Our intelligent correspondent, RURAL, who was present at the trial of the Steam Plow at Decatur, on the 10th, furnishes us with a reliable account of what the Plow did, and what it did not accomplish. It is unfortunate that the three new machines advertised to be on the ground did not make their appearance. Whether they were kept away by the unfavorable weather, or for fear of competition with Mr. Fawkes' invention, we have not learned. But let us hope to chronicle their success some other day. The trial was made under most unfavorable circumstances—on a wet day, in ground thoroughly soaked with water, among decaying and slippery weeds, and with plows poorly adapted to the soil—but the success attained demonstrates the capability of the Steam Plow for prairie culture, so unmistakably that all doubt as to its future must be removed. RURAL's letter will be found in another column.

Astounding Development — How a Land Grant was Obtained.

M. S. S. Jones, late President of the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad, in a letter to the Directory, resigning his office, states that the cost to his Company, of getting the Iowa Land Grant through Congress during the session of 1854, was SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS! The original "pecuniary compliments" were bestowed in the shape of lands of which the Air Line Company got something near nine hundred thousand acres; but subsequently the lands were exchanged for the stock of the Company to the amount stated! Mr. Jones is by no means explicit about this matter; but as a good citizen he owes it to the public to designate the men who divided among themselves this magnificent sum. Let him tell us how much of this was promised to members of the House, how much to "free soil" men of the press, and how much to the needy and hungry lobby. Let Mr. Jones, in fact, make a clean breast. He knows to a dollar how much the Dubuque and Pacific Company were assessed by the cormorants to fill all the passages to the National Legislature; how much was wrung from the Mississippi and Missouri Road; and how much from the Burlington and Missouri River Road. There were all included in the magnificent scheme. They were undoubtedly parties to the original contract, whatever that may have been, and were all made to "bleed." Let Mr. Jones tell us, will *two millions* cover the amount of toll exacted before that Iowa grant was suffered to go through the mill? Will he tell us that, and tell us who was promised the money?

Seven hundred thousand dollars! Well, there is this consolation? The stock in the hands of these greedy millers is not worth a dollar. The company will undoubtedly be forced to dissolve; the lands will revert to the Government; and nobody but resident stockholders, who have paid percentages on their subscriptions, will suffer. But how about the roads which are yet struggling along? Can anybody show us the bottom of this how interesting piece of national legislation?

The Second City in Population.

Quite a triangular controversy is going on between the papers of Peoria, Quincy and Springfield, as to which of those cities is "biggest." The Quincy *Republican* boasts that its town polled 2,148 votes. The Peoria *Transcript* brags over a vote of 2,365, or 117 better. The Springfield *Journal* trumps in with 2,395 for that city, and carries off the stakes. Therefore, Springfield must be considered the second city in Illinois in population, until the next census settles the question more definitely.

Children in Milwaukee.

The number of children in Milwaukee between the ages of four and twenty years, entitled to draw money on the State Apportionment of the School Fund in 1858, are 13,349, and are classified as follows:

Males	7,091
Females	6,846
Number attending Common Schools	4,771
" " Private Schools	1,330
" not attending any school	7,295

From the above figures, it is estimated that the present population of the city is about 30,000.

From Washington.

[Special Dispatches to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1858.

Notwithstanding the great augmentation of the Douglas faction in the Capital since the election, the President is as implacable as ever. The Administration threatens war to the knife against Douglas.

Though Mr. Erastus Corning has been summoned to the President's presence, ostensibly for purposes of consultation about the tariff and the Pacific Railroad, there is no doubt that Secretary Cobb's removal from the Treasury is contemplated.

Further from the Gold Mines—An Illinoisian's story.

Mr. Edmondson, of Schuyler County, in this State, left Cherry Creek on the 1st of October, and communicates the following information to the Topeka *Tribune*:

He reports the gold fine, and mining paying from $5 to $8 per day to the man with the pick and pan, but he thinks that with the proper materials for working, it will pay from $10 to $40 to the man per day. Mr. Edmondson showed us fine specimens of gold, as did others, which they brought with them. There is no sickness in the mines, and all were in good spirits. He states that there will be from thirty to forty buildings put up in that town this fall and winter. The town is situated on the south bank of the South Platte. About eight miles from the town there is the most excellent pine timber for building purposes.

☞ A new paper has been started at Du Quoin, Perry Co., Ill., called the *Republican*. It takes the place of the Benton *Standard* and of the Franklin County *Plain Dealer*. The Editor says:

We shall assume a Republican position, and base our action upon the broad and firm basis of the Constitution, boldly advocated by the noble statesman, the lamented Harry Clay, and also, upon the interests of our own town and county, being satisfied that we can not tried to advance the interest of both in this position than in any other.

A Righteous Sentence.

Burke, the Irishman who attempted to murder Ira Wilson in Whiteside County, and who broke jail at this place, but was a short time since recaptured in Iowa, was last week tried in Whiteside County, and sentenced to 14 years in the State Prison.—*Oyle Co. Rep.*, 11th.

GOVERNOR STANTON.—The Washington *Star* charges that Hon. Fred. P. Stanton "has turned Republican," and means to come out as a candidate for Senator in Kansas.

☞ A census of Bloomington, in this State, taken by the Board of Education, shows the population to be 7,364—an increase of 761 since last January.

THE CITY.

Printing Cheap for Cash!

Business men, who wish a fair and winter supply of PRINTING, can now obtain anything they may desire in the way of BOOK and JOB WORK, at *very low figures for Cash*, at the PRESS AND TRIBUNE office, 43 Clark street. We hope our friends will send in their orders, and save money by so doing.

HELD TO BAIL.—Cabler, the hotel thief, was held to bail Saturday in $1500 for larceny at the Naperville House, on Randolph street. He was committed in default.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—John Canine, a Chicago news boy, on the Elton and St. Louis Railroad had his feet very seriously injured, by having them jammed between the cars at Bloomington, on Thursday last.

THE PASSING PROCESS.—A merchant informs us that $5 bills are in circulation, purporting to be on the Farmers' Bank of Wickford, R. I., altered by pasting a narrow strip of paper bearing, in very black ink, the word, "Wisconsin" over the word "Rhode Island."

SPECIAL WRITING AND BOOKKEEPING CLASSES.—There will be five special writing classes at Bryant and Stratton's Mercantile College, Larmon Block, during the winter, of one month each. The first class will commence Monday evening next, 15th, and continue until the 15th of December. There will also be a class formed in Bookkeeping, and those who enter soon can complete the course during the winter sessions, which will continue until the 15th of April, and longer if desired. The Ladies' department is fitted up in a most convenient and elegant style. Writing scholarships for one month, $5.00; or for the five classes, $10.00. Bookkeeping scholarships, good in the chain of (7) Colleges, $40.000. Ladies will be charged half price. Mr. Spencer will conduct the writing department, and Mr. Rockwell the bookkeeping.

THE OPENING OF LASALLE STREET—"IT DOES MOVE THOUGH."—This important city improvement—the opening of Lasalle street—moves most certainly, though slowly. City Attorney Anthony returned on Saturday from Mr. Vernon, in this State, where the Supreme Court is now being held by Judges Breese, Caton and Walker, for the First Grand Division, where he has recently, for the furtherance of the opening of the street, taken a mandamus.

The point in the case was, that by a decree of the Supreme Court, rendered at Ottawa, they decided that G. W. Colby had no right to make the application for a judgment against the lots in the Cook County Court of Common Pleas. After the case had been rendered, Mr. Anthony on investigation found that Colby had made a return of his warrant to the Common Council, had obtained an order of sale, and had been stopped by injunction.

Upon discovering this he sued out a mandamus and took it to Mr. Vernon, as above, to get the Court to decide if, under such circumstances, Colby should not go on and complete the assessment, and also what construction should be given to the law of March 1, 1854, which pertains to assessments in all cities.

INTERESTING LECTURES.—The lecture from the Rev. J. J. Marks on the Holy Land, as announced in our last issue for this evening, has been deferred until Thursday evening at Metropolitan Hall.

Mr. Marks has been an extensive traveller in the East, and is one of the most instructive and interesting lecturers in the field. The subject on Thursday evening, will be Constantinople, and in its general geographical, political and religious aspects, illustrated by various specimens from their costume and worship. Mr. Marks was for some time the American chaplain at Rome, and *charged' affairs*, and his lecture is the fruit of his own observation and experience. We promise our citizens a rich treat. The following tribute to his ability, from well known citizens in the interior of our State, deserves heed, and the praise is well sustained by the speaker's merits:

JACKSONVILLE, Feb. 4, 1858.

REV. J. J. MARKS—*Dear Sir*:—Having listened to the course of lectures on Oriental Lands and People, which you have recently delivered in this place, we take this method of expressing our deep interest in these lectures, and our conviction that while they have been calculated to gratify a rational curiosity, they have also been adapted, in an unusual degree, to do good by promoting at once the cause of knowledge, of humanity, and of true religion. We would heartily thank you for the useful interest which you have been the means of awakening, particularly in the minds of our youth, and for the substantial benefit we believe you have conferred upon the community. Hoping that many, elsewhere, will also avail themselves of the advantages proffered by your Lecture, and reap the same pleasure and profit from them that we have done. We subscribe ourselves your sincere friends: C. G. Sheldon, L. M. Glover, J. B. Turner, D. A. Smith, M. F. Ayers, Edwin Johnson, N. Bateman, Wm. D. Chambers, Wm. G. Gallaher, R. Hunting, Jr., Henry Jones.

WORTH NOTICING.—We would invite the attention of our readers to the card of one of our oldest and most respectable business houses, under the head of local notices, in another column, who this morning announce to the public the dissolution of their co-partnership, to take effect at the end of the present business season, which imposes upon them the necessity of winding up their concern, and to effect which they advertise their immense stock of fine clothing, cloths, gentlemen's furnishing goods, etc., at prime cost. The Messrs. Tappen have always enjoyed the popular confidence, as pioneers in the fine ready-made clothing business, and extensive manufacturers, who first adopted and still adhere to the system of low, but uniform prices for goods of a uniform grade, in every variety of style, cost and furnish.

A word as to varieties. It is as desirable for the working man and hod carrier, as for the wearer of broadcloth and fine linen, that his garments be suited both to his actual wants and to his purse, and the Messrs. Tappen ever have given great attention to their *Workingmen's Department*. And so on up through the list to the finest goods worn, in all they have been ever ready, faithful and thoroughly responsible to their patrons to guarantee and make guarantees of excellence, good to the letter. Some of the finest piece goods, rich cassimeres, vestings, overcoat cloths &c., ever in Chicago, all fresh from their importations, all are now on their shelves for their extensive custom trade, and in all descriptions of ready made clothing they are not less well supplied for the winter trade. We advise our readers to avail themselves of the disposition and intent of the Messrs. Tappen to reduce their stock.

MUSICAL ITEMS.—With the return of sunshine and blue sky it is proper to post up our readers on some of the current musical items of our city. First in order comes the concert of the Musical Union, complimentary to Mrs. Bostwick, which is to occur at Metropolitan Hall on the 23d inst. As this is to be the opening concert of the third season of our home organization, no effort will be spared, we presume, to make it worthy of the Union's former achievements, while the active co-operation of a large number of our best and most influential citizens cannot fail to make it a success that shall do honor to the excellent lady for whose benefit it is given.

The department of instruction lately organized by our home society under the name of the Musical Union Academy, is, we are glad to learn, soon to go into operation. The first class started will be a preparatory class, composed of persons who can read plain music slowly at sight. At the end of the first quarter's instruction there will be an examination, and all who are found qualified may then become members of the Musical Union.

A systematic effort is being made in the First Congregational Church of this city to prepare all its attendants to join the choir in the plain songs of the sanctuary. To accomplish this, Mr. Cady, the director of music in this church, meets every Saturday afternoon the children of the Sabbath Schools connected with the church, to teach them the elements of music and drill them in church music. Last Saturday there were present in this class about 400 children. In the evening, Mr. Cady meets the adults of the congregation. The first part of the lesson is devoted to the elements of music, and the latter part to the practice of tunes to be sung the following day. The enthusiasm manifested last Saturday evening by the large number present argues the happiest results.

LUNAR NOR MOONSHINE.—The catalogues of gas explosions, camphene accidents, and deaths from carelessness with burning fluid, are sufficiently numerous, one would suppose, to enforce our admonitions. The common burning fluid, when heated, or suffered to decompose and evaporate in a partially filled lamp, take the form of a carbonide of hydrogen, which, upon mixing with atmospheric air will explode violently upon being brought into proximity with a burning taper. We are aware that the public have run the risk attendant upon the use of burning fluid for the want of a better material for light. We saw, Saturday, at 47 Lasalle street, the much talked of Lunar Oil, and was agreeably surprised. This oil is not only non-explosive, but is the most brilliant, steady, white light, we ever have seen. The retail price of the oil is $1.00 per gallon, and the proprietors claim that one gallon in their lamps will go as far as four gallons of Burning Fluid, or when used in their Hand Lamp will—burning at the rate of three hours to an evening—last four months. These Hand Lamps hold about a gill of oil or the 32d part of a gallon. This will burn in their lamp, without trimming, for twelve hours. The wick does not gum, neither is there any offensive smell from the oil. We would advise all who wish to procure a good, safe, cheap and brilliant light, to purchase the Lunar Oil and Lamp.

We are acquainted with the proprietors, who have been here for some years, and they assure us that the oil will at all times be kept on hand. Remember the place—Lunar Oil Depot, 47 Lasalle street.

THE HERALD CASE.—The examination of James Heald, arrested for larceny of a coat, was concluded Saturday. The case had been put over to allow Heald to procure witnesses. The first witness called, Benjamin Barstow, assistant bridge-tender at Lake street, stated Heald brought the coat to him as a security for borrowed money. A few days after, the bridge-tender was informed by a newsman on the North Side, named Daniel Smith, that the police were after Heald for stealing a coat. He in turn told Heald of this fact, but entirely neglected to inform the police, that he had the very coat in question in his possession. The Court at once held Barstow in $500 bonds to answer the charge of receiving stolen property. The other two witnesses, Daniel M. Schafer and Daniel Smith, were very unfortunate witnesses for Heald, making his own case strongly against him, and both of them were made to give bail to appear as witnesses for the prosecution. Heald was fully committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail. This is turning the table with a vengeance.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CHICAGO RELIEF SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of the Chicago Relief Society was held at the Tremont House on Saturday evening, the President, E. G. Larned, Esq., in the Chair. The attendance was made up of members of the Board of Directors and citizens, and the policy, and position of the Society past, present, and prospective was freely discussed, chiefly bearing upon the resolutions of the Executive Committee, passed and made public through our columns sometime since, recommending that the Society take no action the present season, unless the Common Council provide for the pay of a permanent agent.

The Common Council having given no encouragement to that effect, the Society passed the following:—

Resolved, That the Relief Society approve of the resolutions passed by their Executive Committee, and that this Society suspend all action for the present.

☞ JUST WHAT IS WANTED FOR THE BOYS.—A city is a hard place in which to educate boys, and scores of parents in Chicago have felt the need of suburban schools, like some of those private institutions near New York and Boston, where boys are taken, as to a well-regulated house, and placed under the continual oversight of a watchful tutor. Many parents may be glad to learn that Prof. Jones has made arrangements for such a class of juveniles at Evanston.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

☞ Those desirous of consulting both their pockets and appearance, cannot do better than to call at Cook & McLain's, 86 Dearborn street, and have their old clothes renovated and restored to appear in every respect equal to new. Give them a trial.

☞ The best assortment of standard novels, among which may be found Dickens', Bulwer's, Reade's, Thackeray's, Miss Bronte's and other popular authors, can be had at the news depot of McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street, opposite the Post Office. They have also the latest magazines, papers, etc.

GROVER & BAKER's new and unequalled Family Sewing Machines for $60, running at great speed, almost without noise.—the perfection in the art—is now for sale at the same price of the old machines of the other reliable companies.

Hemmers have just been received and will be attached.

H. ALEXANDER, Agent,
167 Lake street.

N. B.—A complete assortment of Silk, Cotton and Linen Thread on spools; also, Needles and oil, wholesale and retail.

☞ See advertisement of Quaker City 60 Sewing Machine. L. CORNELL & Co., 126 Lake st. oct30 1y

☞ See advertisement of Dr. SANFORD'S Liver Invigorator in another column.

CARD.—Resolved to discontinue our co-partnership, and wind up our business, we have marked prices down to prime cost, in order to close out our entire stock of fine clothing for men and boys, cloths, cassimeres, vestings, trimmings, gentlemen's furnishing goods etc., before the end of the present business season.

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138 Lake street.

November 15th, 1858.

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BOYS' CLOTHING AT COST, at Tappen's.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS AT COST, at Tappen's.

CLOTHIERS can replenish their stocks at Tappen's, No. 138 Lake street, with BETTER goods and AT LESS COST than they can manufacture or buy them in Eastern markets.

☞ Messrs Norris & Hyde, No. 100 Dearborn street, have the latest New York papers on their counters this morning, viz: Boston, St. Louis and Chicago daily dailies; Harper's, Leslie's and Gleason's Illustrated weeklies, etc.

☞ The undersigned Dry Goods Merchants agree to close their respective stores at 7 o'clock, commencing Monday, 15th November, ending 1st April.

W. M. Ross & Co., T. B. Carter & Co.,
Philip Conley, M. & T. Doherty,
A. Brosius & Co., H. P. Ross & Co.,
J. D. Sherman, Freedman, Goodkind & Co.,
F. Palmer, W. R. Wood & Co.,
Downs & Van Wick. A. Graves.

☞ Thomas Carlyle is said to be the author of an interesting article entitled "The Outbreak of the English Revolution, in 1642," in the October number of the Westminster Review. We need not say that Carlyle is fully qual fied for the task of throwing light on a period of English history which has puzzled historians for many a day. His "Life and Letters of Cromwell" was the first attempt to rescue the memory of that great man from the foul blot which others had attached to it, and how well Carl le succeeded l his efforts the public are all to judge. The Westminster Review, together with the English papers of October 30, A fresh supply of Miles Standish and all other new books and magazines may be found at the store of McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street, opposite the Post Office.

☞ The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held at their rooms, No. 246 Randolph street, this (Monday) evening at seven o'clock. An essay will be read by L. E. Alexander, Esq. All young men are cordially invited to attend.

NORTHWESTERN FEMALE COLLEGE.—The Second Quarter of the College Year of this College will commence on Monday, November 22d. A faithful Tutor has been engaged to take care of a class of twelve boys (between the ages of ten and fifteen,) who will have everything furnished for them, and be treated in every respect as members of a well regulated family. These lads will occupy a part of the College which is not required by the ladies. no15 8t.

ATTORNEYS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN who have occasion to write or study nights, will do well to purchase a steady and mild light which does not try the eye. That great desideratum is the LUNAR OIL LIGHT, obtained at 47 Lasalle street.

CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—We have been shown one of the most singular inventions of the age, just patented in this nation, at Messrs. Tripp, Hale & Co's Patent Office Depot, No. 100 Lake street. The invention is highly spoken of by the Scientific American, and ought to be seen to form a correct estimate of its usefulness and value. It combines the hand-hoe or shovel-plow, with the cultivator, and is attracting a good share of attention. See advertisement elsewhere. no13-5t

MEDICAL NOTICE.—DR. E. Reading will leave this city for New Orleans the 1st of December. Consumptives, Asthmatics, Dyspeptics and other invalids should consult him at once at his rooms, No. 100 State st., corner of Washington. His partner, Dr. A. J. Mead, will remain in their rooms and attend to their business promptly during his absence. no13-2t

REMOVAL.—The India Rubber store formerly located at the corner of South Water and Dearborn streets, has removed to 31 South Clark street, one door north of Lake street, and opposite the American Express Co., where may be found a large stock of Rubber Belting, Packing, Hose, Clothing, Boots, Overshoes, Dragonis' Articles, Tarred Cloth and everything in the Rubber line. Also, Leather Belting, &c., at manufacturers' prices, wholesale and retail. JNO. B. INGHAM & CO.,
no13-1w Agents for the Manufacturers.

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20 Plate and Double Thick Glass, of large sizes. An assortment of stock for sale low at

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no13-1w Wholesale Dealers, 45 South Water street.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 12.—The Tennessee, from Vera Cruz, on the 9th inst., has arrived.

Guadalajra was captured on the 28th, instead of the 18th, by the liberals. It was desperately defended.

The liberals were reinforced by one thousand men. The people were rejoicing.

Zuloaga was anxious to retire. The clergy had offered Bulnago another million.

Marzath was in possession of the liberals.

San Blas was the only Pacific town held by the Zulaogs.

The steamer Guerarra was recaptured in the Tabasco River by the liberals.

The Spanish steamer Calca at Sacrificia, Cujaca, was captured by Alvarez.

Arrived—Ships Kitty Floyd, Liverpool; Shamrock, Philadelphia.

The Quaker City sailed this morning for California, with the mails, and 25 cabin and 27 steerage passengers, via Tehuantepec.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The decision on the question presented by the Collection of Mobile, regarding the granting of a clearance to a Nicaragua emigrant vessel, will probably turn on the truth or falsity of a report that the passengers have obtained passports from Yrissarri.

The President has tendered the appointment of the Governorship of Kansas to Ex Governor Medary, of Ohio. He will leave for Ohio, when he will answer in the course of a week whether he will accept or not.

The balance in the Treasury on Monday last was nearly $7,000,000 The receipts of the week preceding were $578,000. The amount of drafts paid was $565,000, and the amount of the drafts issued $1,737,000.

News from New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The *Courier's* Washington correspondent says Secretary Cobb's report is partly written. He recommends a tax upon tea and coffee, but is silent upon the iron.

Three men employed on the Brooklyn Water Works, were buried alive this A. M. by the caving in of a trench for the main pipe, which they were digging in Jerolamon street.

The screw steamship Circassian, from Galway the 27th ult., via St. John's, N. F., on Sunday evening, from which point we received a telegraphic summary of her news.

The Republican City Convention, after a stormy session last evening nominated as candidate for comptroller R. J. Hawes and Cornelius V. Anderson as candidate for Alms House Governor.

Douglasites in New Haven Jubilate.

NEW HAVEN, Ct., Nov. 12.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Douglas Democracy was held in this city this evening. Judge Croswell presided, assisted by twelve Vice Presidents and two Secretaries.

J. A. McMasters, editor of the New York *Freeman's Journal* (Catholic), made a strong and able speech in support of the position of Judge Douglas, congratulating the Democracy of the country upon his noble triumph. He commented very severely upon the conduct of the National Administration.

Resolutions embodying the above sentiments were unanimously adopted, after which James Gallagher, Esq., a delegate to the Cincinnati convention, made an eloquent speech in support of the resolutions. The meeting adjourned with nine cheers for S. A. Douglas.

Railroad Convention---Plan Agreed Upon.

CLEVELAND, November. 13.—The Niagara plank of organization was slightly modified and adopted. Most important alteration precludes Express Freight Companies from any facilities, in use of cars or dispatch of freight not given to other shippers. The plan is to be submitted to the stockholders of roads for approval. There is to be a Ratifying Convention at Cleveland when the plan is accepted by roads. W. Dennison, Jr., of John Van Norswick and John Ingle, Jr., were appointed to serve as Commissioners until a regular Board is elected. The Convention finally adjourned.

Western Railroad Convention.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 13.—*Third Day*—The Convention was occupied in the discussion of the plan of the Niagara Convention. A resolution was adopted to submit the action of this Convention to the Boards of Directors of the roads represented. The action of this Convention to be final unless approved by two-thirds of the number of miles embraced in the territory represented. When the action is so approved, a general Convention is to be called for the appointment of Commissioners.

News from Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—The Tremont House was sold at auction to day, subject to a four years' lease, for $132,000. The purchaser's name not mentioned.

Weather cloudy, with indications of snow.

A dispatch from White River Junction, Vt., says it is snowing hard there.

City Marshal Warren, of Worcester, who was accidentally shot on Wednesday, died this morning.

The New York Collectorship.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Judge Parker, the defeated candidate for the New York Governorship, has been tendered the Collectorship of New York city, and declines it. The office, it is now stated, will be offered to Mr. Taylor, candidate for Lieut. Governor on the same ticket, the President being determined to remove Mr. Schell.

Fernando Wood in Court.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—In the Superior Court to day, a verdict of $12,878 was awarded against Fernando Wood, for preventing, when he was Mayor, Messrs. Dodge & Barnes from executing their contract for raising the sunken ship Joseph Walker.

Lake Vessel Ashore.

OSWEGO, Nov. 13.—The schooner J. S. Reed, with wheat and lumber for this port, went ashore in a snow squall this morning, under Fort Ontario. The vessel and cargo are insured.

Snow.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Over half an inch of snow fell in this city and vicinity between eight and nine o'clock this morning. It has now melted away.

Sailing of a Steamer.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The steamship Fulton sailed to-day for Southampton and Havre, with 110 passengers and $57,000 in specie.

Time Bills Wanted.

WE WILL DISCOUNT TIME DRAFTS on New York and New Orleans.

Running from Thirty Days to Four Months,

At low rates of Interest.

no13 b464 1w REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

TO BRASS BANDS.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE ALLEN Manufacturing Co., of Boston, Mass., Makers of Rotary-valve Musical Instruments of every description.

ALL INSTRUMENTS WARRANTED

to give satisfaction, and sold at manufacturers prices in Boston, without additional cost of transportation.

PRICE LIST.

	Brass	German Silver
Ab, Eb, C & Bb Cornets, 3 Rotary Valves,	$40 00	$50 00
" " " 4 " "	45 00	60 00
Eb and F Trumpets, 3 " "	45 00	60 00
" " " 4 " "	50 00	70 00
Eb " 3 " "	50 00	70 00
" " 4 " "	60 00	75 00
Eb Baritone, 3 " "	60 00	75 00
" " 4 " "	67 50	90 00
Eb and Ab Bass, 3 " "	90 00	120 00
" " 4 " "	90 00	150 00
Eb and F Contra Bass, 3 " "	110 00	160 00
" " 4 " "	110 00	180 00
French Horns, 4 " "	90 00	
Ab Bb C and Eb Clarionets, pure silver,	125 00	
do. do. do. do.	150 00	
Gold "	from $1,000 00 to 1,500 00	

Ornamental Engraving from $3 to $25 extra.

We also keep on hand instruments of every kinds of French and German manufacture, with piston valves, which we are prepared to furnish to Bands as low as they can be imported. A liberal discount will be made to bands. Terms cash on delivery.

HIGGINS BROS., Music Dealers,
no15-6t 45 Lake street.

KENOSHA WATER CURE.—THIS INstitution is located at Kenosha, Wis., on the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad. Its location is one of the most pleasant cities in the West. The future will be kept open during the winter.

For particulars address E. T. FOWLE, M. D. Physician.
oct14 1y7t E. P. FENOYER, Proprietor.

COAL AND WOOD.

ISAAC COALE, AT THE OLD STAND Corner of Clark and Adams street, offers for sale Wood of all kinds, Sawed and Split and delivered.

Also, Erie, Lackawana, Ormsby, Blossburg, and other Pennsylvania Coals, Briar Hill, Hollenstein, and other Ohio Coals, Bluefield, Morris, and other Illinois coals. Orders promptly filled and Coal carefully screened.

ISAAC COALE,
sept7 s&d-6m 214 Clark, corner Adams st.

Window Glass.

5,000 BOXES

FRENCH AND AMERICAN GLASS

JUST RECEIVED.

Contracts made for furnishing Glass for buildings.

LARGE GLASS FOR STORE FRONTS!

Double-thick Glass for Skylights and Green-Houses.

☞ No extra charge for cutting and packing. and

LEWIS & PAGE,
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PAINE & ELLIOTT,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS

19.....Lasalle Street.....19

GLAZING, GILDING, MARBLING, KALSOMINI and Wall Coloring, in a superior manner.

Particular attention paid to

SIGN PAINTING AND GRAINING.

Constantly on hand, Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes Brushes, Sheath and Gold Leaf. ALBERT G. PAINE,
no13 b467 ROBERT ELLIOTT.

McNAIR & CO.

XX FLOUR,

Manufactured and for sale at

THE NOVELTY MILLS

RECEIVED—10 CASKS NEW HUN

New Advertisements.

$50 REWARD—THE ABOVE REWARD is offered for the body of MR. S. W. DICKINSON, who was drowned in Lake Michigan, opposite the Lake View House, about two and a half miles from shore on the 1st November, Mr. D. was

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10, 1858.

Manufactures and the Policy they Require.

From a table before us, embracing a statement of the condition of the stocks of twenty-two of the heaviest cotton manufacturing establishments in New England, from 1842 to Oct., 1858, we learn that during that period they have fallen in value 30 per cent. The most marked depreciation occurred between the years 1856 and 1858. We notice that there is but a single instance in the list in which the shares held their own up to 1856—the Merrimac Company; but they have fallen from $1,220 in that year to $1,120 in the present.

It is remarkable that during this period there has been an immense development of the cotton manufacture in New England, and a vast improvement in machinery and method. Formerly we had to go to Europe for the finer descriptions of prints, but now American prints take the lead in the market. The question therefore occurs, why is it, with these advantages, that the cotton manufacture has on the whole been so disastrous a business? A portion of the misfortunes which have attended it are doubtless due to speculation and mismanagement, but a far larger portion is to be attributed to the constant shiftings of our tariff policy. All our large manufacturing interests have suffered from the same cause, and especially the iron manufacture. Duties on foreign imports have been constantly going up and down. No tariff that has yet been adopted has remained permanent beyond a few years, and with every change manufactures have been crushed as it were between millstones. After a downfall, they have hardly been able to struggle up to their former position before another change of policy has supervened, through the strife of politics or the exigencies of the Treasury, so that they have been attended by a regular succession of disasters, in addition to those which have periodically fallen upon them in common with the general business of the country from other causes.

In view of these facts, it seems to us high time that our tariff system was placed upon so broad and stable a basis that all the great interests of the country may rest confidently in the assurance that neither from partisan policy nor financial need will it be subject to arbitrary and sudden change. All great enterprises requiring a large outlay of capital and a long series of years to realize their highest results, need permanence as the *sine qua non* of success, and the remark especially applies to manufactures. It is undoubtedly wise, in adjusting the tariff, to discriminate in favor of those branches which come directly in competition with foreign productions, but the duty need not be so high as to become a burden upon the consumer. Unlimited free trade is as complete a chimera as Fourier's Utopia of the social state, and can never be realized this side of the Millenium. It is the business of legislators, therefore, to apply the same rules of common sense to the laws of trade that they do to other subjects.

It may be thought by some that the West has but a small interest in this subject, inasmuch as it has but few manufactures, and the East has hitherto contrived to monopolize the business. This is a great mistake. The West, indeed, lacks them now, but she possesses unlimited resources and facilities for their establishment hereafter. With exhaustless mountains of iron and unlimited beds of fuel almost at our doors, and an equally abundant supply of food, why should we go to England for rails and the great bulk of other descriptions of iron? Why should we not compete successfully with the Eastern manufacturers of agricultural implements, mechanics' tools, cutlery, and scores of other articles? Is there any good reason why the towns of Massachusetts and New Hampshire should monopolize the manufacture of cotton and wool, when the raw materials of both are so easily accessible to us, and the market for fabrics so unlimited? Let Western men think of this matter. They are soon to have a controlling influence in national legislation, and it behooves them to co-operate with other portions of the country in making our hitherto shifting, disjointed, and no-headed tariff policy conform to the true principles of political economy.

The Paraguay Expedition.

Insatiate Mr. Buchanan—would not one war suffice? Why, when covered all over with glory shed by the Utah campaign—that memorable expedition by land—will he fly to the treacherous sea for new wreaths with which to bind that victorious brow? Why, when that Western field, strewed thick with the bones and miry with the blood of innumerable heroes furnished by the party contractors at so much per head, gross, is still red in the memory of admiring countrymen; —why, when mountains had been scaled, an Arctic winter braved, deep *canons* forced, swift rivers crossed, and Utah reached, with the loss of many man;—why, when the war like Brigham—the man of the Lord—has been overcome—yea, indicted—at a cost of millions of money and *such* a flow of sweat,—why will Mr. Buchanan rush down to the briny deep and hazard the shipwreck of the glorious reputation that Utah made? Oh ambition! oh, fatal Paraguay! what are thy risks?

With the memories of Utah, ordinary mortals would have been content. But the martial appetite of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army *and Navy* of the United States is not satisfied with partial triumphs. He has overcome Boreas, and conquered King Frost; he now sighs for a tilt with Neptune and a fiery encounter with King Sol. The aquatic feats of the Great Pierce—his predecessor at the helm—beckon him on. Did not the attering of Greytown—the putting to flight as many as forty or fifty half-naked niggers, malattoes and mestizoes, with never a gun in the lot—the sudden, not to say calamitous and immediate, death of one lone monkey, tied to a corner lot by a fatal string, and struck midships by a round-shot—occur when that New Hampshire lawyer ruled? And shall the Favorite Son of Pennsylvania be forbidden the chance to write his name too on glory's dazzling page? No, by St. Jonathan, no! Let the work go on. Let the Paraguay squadron spread its canvas and sail. It will be followed by the prayers of three score and ten navy contractors who have furnished supplies, by the prayers of a score of ship owners who have furnished transports—prayers that another quarrel may be provoked with some other fifth-rate power, wherein this great nation may reward its deserving favorites and spend money by the cart-load. What if tax payers complain? The *conseils*—did they not the same when the Utah Army set out? Why should they envy the renown which the President will achieve? Is he not the parent? and will not the lustre of his warlike name shed also a flood of glory upon them? —Let Lopez tremble. The Red Revenger cometh!

President-Making.

Our busy Eastern contemporaries who have made Mr. Douglas the candidate of the Democracy, are now busily engaged in flitting the Republicans with an article of the same sort. Some are for Seward, som for Fremont, some for Banks, some for Chase, and two or more of them have nominated Lincoln. We pray these gentlemen to hold their peace, and let the Presidency follow events.

Fall a year and a half must necessarily elapse before the nomination is made; and long before it comes the position and relations of parties may be radically changed. But whatever happens, we are loth to see the prospects of any man marred by the untimely efforts of indiscreet friends. When President making is in order, the Northwest will have something to say. Until then, let us have peace in our own ranks, and an united effort against the common enemy.

☞ Mr. Gideon J. Dickerson, of Clermont County, Ohio, died suddenly a few days since, while sitting at tea with his family, telling a humorous anecdote.

☞ It is estimated that not less than fifty canal steamers will be ready to ply on the Erie Canal by spring.

Railway Management.

One valuable result of the embarrassments of the past few months, has been the sifting of the errors—not to say peculation—in railway management. Railway property, representing hundreds of millions of money, must ere many months more find a substantial basis. Its real value, like that of all other property, must be estimated by the actual revenue it will pay upon a specified capital. If with honest, energetic management it should be found that a railway costing $20,000,000 will only pay six per cent. on $10,000,000, the latter amount is all it is worth; and should that $10,000,000 be represented by bondholders, the sooner they get possession of the road the better. The stock may be a very convenient football to amuse the bulls and bears of Wall street—one with which they may play successful games of sharp practice on sanguine excited speculators, and with the large amount of similar "fancy stocks" constantly upon the market, enable them to disturb, and in fact, make fearful convulsions in the financial affairs of the country. It is plain, therefore, that it would be better for the financial stability of the country that such a road, and all others whose earnings will not pay the interest on the real Indebtedness; afford a surplus to pay it off gradually, and pay the stockolders a reasonable per centage upon their investment, should at once reduce their stock to an amount upon which their earnings would pay at least five or six per cent.

We noticed a few days since that the Fox River Valley railway had gone into the hands of the bondholders. There are many other railways East and West that must take the same course. It has long since been conceded that the N. Y. and Erie road can never escape from its embarrassments. Intrinsically its stock is not worth a single dollar and never can be. Mr. Moran may struggle hard against impending fate for his modest salary of $25,000 per year, but all his efforts must prove abortive. Better let all such roads be placed in the hands of those who represent a capital on which with prudent energetic management they can pay a reasonable dividend.

But it is not to be denied that many, perhaps most, of the evils which beset our railways are capable of being removed. The first, and perhaps the chief thing to be done, is to place all railways in charge of intelligent, energetic and honest men. Directors should be specially solicitous that all who have control of any department should have all these requisites, they should be held to the strictest accountability; but directors, being satisfied that they have such men, should not interfere with and thwart their arrangements. The superintendent should have supreme control of all matters within his jurisdiction; and if he is worthy of his post, the road will be managed with much more efficiency, economy and profit than if the other officers are constantly proffering their counsel.

Economy in every department is, of course, essential. Mr. Brooks stated in the Cleveland Convention, that $10,000,000 out of the gross earnings of $50,000,000 of the railways of the country might be saved with rigid economy to the stockholders. Such a saving would at once place railway property upon a different basis, and many roads which now have before them the prospect of utter ruin at no great distance in the future, would very soon be placed upon a paying basis.

In spite of the disrepute into which railway property has fallen, and the mismanagement and peculation through which it has passed, most of it has a positive value, and when reduced to that standard it will have reached its true and appropriate position. But the country can by no possibility afford to let the railways stop so long as they can be made to pay their running expenses, and no one expects the building of them, especially at the West, to cease. They must and will be extended westward through our new States as fast as the population and the trade of those States may require. But a reform in the building of new roads should be rigidly enforced. They should be built for actual money. If State or other credit must be used, let it be converted into money and let the contractors compete for work and material at their lowest cash value. The nominal cost of railways for the past few years has been nearly doubled by the pernicious system of paying for almost everything in "securities," which, being interpreted, means paying two prices for everything. To all this species of "financiering," the experience of the past few years should interpose an impassible barrier. Let every thing be reduced to the cash standard; let rigid economy, intelligence and strict honesty be the standard in all railway management, and the country will have more than half recovered from the embarrassments of the last fifteen months. Indeed if these results could be secured by these embarrassments, so far as the entire country is concerned, it would doubtless be largely the gainer by the financial troubles which most men have had occasion so deeply to deplore.

The Administration on Douglas.

The latest from Washington is this: The President, notwithstanding the rise of Douglas stock in the market since the Illinois election, is implacable, threatening war to the knife. There's a point gained for Douglas, if the story's true. Mr. Buchanan's hostility secured the Senator's success in Illinois. Every vote influenced by him in favor of Bresse cost the Republicans five votes. Now, if he will only make good use of his time to the end of his Presidential term, he will do Douglas a favor that he will never forget. Poor old Buck!

State Aid to Railroads.

A Convention of the people of Iowa has been called to assemble at Iowa City, on the 1st Wednesday of December next, to consist of delegates from the different counties, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of taking measures to secure State aid for railroad purposes. Platt Smith, of Dubuque, is advocating the measure through the papers, and in speeches; and at the same time the papers are taking sides for or against it. The Davenport *Gazette* favors it. The Burlington *Hawkeye*, and several others of our exchanges argue against it. It bids fair to be the exciting topic for some time to come.

The following letter from prominent citizens of Dubuque to others of Davenport, and the answers of the latter gentlemen, shows that strong minds are engaged in the movement. What will be the result we are not prepared to predict.

DUBUQUE, Oct. 27, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: What do you think of the propriety of calling a State Convention, to meet at Iowa City for the purpose of considering the expediency of procuring State aid for such railroads as the Legislature and people may deem of State and not mere local importance.

Will you please give us your views on the subject, and name a day for the meeting of the Convention? We are very respectfully,

Your obedient serv'ts,
BEN M. SAMUELS,
PLATT SMITH,
WINSLOW T. HAKES,
F. E. BISSELL,
JOHN L. HARVEY,
H. D. UTTLEY,
D. S. WILSON,
J. M. GRIFFITH,

To Hon. G. C. R. Mitchell, Antoine Le Claire, G. L. Davenport, and others.

DAVENPORT, Oct. 22, 1858.

GENTLEMEN:—Your esteemed favor of this morning is before us, and we note with pleasure the request, as citizens of Dubuque, and the northern part of Iowa, propose to agitate the question of State aid for our railroads.

Missouri on our south, and Minnesota on our north, have loaned their credit to the various railroad projects, and both States are reaping the benefits of the policy, and at this very moment offering such inducements to emigration that every steamboat on the river takes citizens from our State to Missouri and Minnesota. Iowa must not only accept this movement, but she must hold out such inducements as will turn the tide of emigration to her own soil.

In answer, then, to your question, "What do you think of the propriety of calling a State Convention?" &c., we say unhesitatingly, let us have the Convention. Let delegates from all parts of the State meet and confer freely on this vital interest of our State, and canvass the policy and legality of it.

Such a Convention will infuse new life into citizens of our State, and it will do more to restore confidence and arouse all classes to action, than any movement that could be made for the present or future relief of Iowa.

We propose, then, that a Convention be held at Iowa City, on the first Wednesday of December next; that it be composed of the Hagadorn Band from each county in the State, thus giving each county an equal vote without regard to population.

With your request we propose to publish this correspondence, with the view of bringing the subject prominently before the people of the State through the medium of the press.

Very respectfully yours,

C. G. R. MITCHELL,
A. LECLARE,
GEO. L. DAVENPORT,
[Several others.]

Abraham Lincoln Sustained by the People.

Editors Press and Tribune:

PEKIN, Nov. 11, 1858.

The just tribute to our gallant leader, Abraham Lincoln, in your issue of the 10th, must meet with an earnest and cordial response from every Republican in the State. I respectfully dissent from the sentiment that he has been "beaten" or "overthrown" by his competitor, Mr. Douglas.

Mr. Douglas goes back to the Senate—let us see with what prestige derived from the late canvass in our own State and throughout the North. In the last Congressional session, eight or ten members of the House of Representatives belonging to the Democratic party, voted against Lecompton in its final shape. These have been called Douglas Democrats, though doubtless every man of them would resent it as an imputation upon his patriotism, to hint that he voted as he did, under the influence of Mr. Douglas, and not from the promptings of his own independent judgment and convictions.

But we will concede these to Mr. Douglas as his force in the House of Representatives. The elections have passed over, and these men everywhere outside our own State, having been repudiated by the Democracy, have been returned to Congress mainly by Republican votes against regular Democratic nominees. Mr. Douglas' force has received no accession from the elections. So much for the House. In the Senate two Democratic Senators went with Douglas against Lecompton. Both have been repudiated by their respective States. It is vain to deny, however much we may regret, that California *did* sustain the Administration, against the combined opposition. And now the people of Michigan repudiate Mr. Stuart by an emphatic majority against him in both Houses of the Legislature. While they, of course, approve his vote on Lecompton, they consider that his political relations—his antecedents and his record—render him untrustworthy.

Mr. Douglas has also appealed to his constituents. After a thorough discussion of all pending issues—after the longest and most arduous canvass in the history of our own or any other State, the people in their sovereign capacity have pronounced their verdict—a want of confidence in Mr. Douglas, and a preference for Mr. Lincoln. Between Mr. Douglas and this verdict, however, is interposed the shield of a Legislature so constructed as to smother the voice of the majority, and prevent the execution of their will. More fortunate than his Michigan friend, he could appeal to the people of his State with the advantage that *four* of his supporters could practically outvote seven of his opponents. Thus the heavy odds in favor of Douglas in his *handicap* race with Mr. Lincoln, may be understood outside our own State, I submit the following figures taken at random:

Madison County polls 4,300 votes, gives 200 Democratic majority, and sends *two* Representatives to vote for Douglas.

McLean County polls 4,900 votes, gives 600 Republican majority, and sends *one* member to vote for Lincoln.

Adams County polls 6,000 votes, gives 200 Democratic majority, and sends two members.

The counties of La Salle, Livingston and Grundy—all Republican—poll 11,000 votes, and send but two members. Under these circumstances I claim that the only party "beaten" by Mr. Douglas is the *majority of the people of Illinois.*

LASALLE.

NOTE.—The vote of McLean County, as given in your columns, is wrong. Two or three precincts are omitted in your figures. The *Pantagraph* gives the following as the full returns: Miller, 3,735; Fondey, 3,127.

Personal and Political.

The Chester County (Pa.) *Times* says it is reported that Thaddeus Stevens, after being assured of his election to Congress from the Lancaster district, in spite of all the efforts of the President to secure his defeat, went to the telegraph office and dispatched the following message: "*To His Excellency James Buchanan:* I'm COMING."

— In a single evening lately, over $40,000 were subscribed towards a new church for Henry Ward Beecher.

— The Senate of Mississippi is considering a series of resolutions in support of slavery, the last and most important of which is, that as slavery is legally and morally right, the law of Congress making the slave trade piracy should be repealed.

— Dr. Mackay, in a late letter in the *London Illustrated News*, joins in the condemnation and ridicule of former English tourists respecting the abominable practice of spitting, so universal among the American people. On the whole, however, his criticisms upon the social peculiarities of the Yankees are just and unexceptionable.

— Ten of the forty medical students at the Pittsfield (Mass.) Medical College, manifested such an opposition to the admission of Liberians to the school, that the colored men were sent off by the faculty, with letters of recommendation to another institution.

— The New York *Post* publishes a list comprising the names of most of the lecturers who are in the field this season, and of the 86 individuals therein enumerated, 49, or more than half, belong in New England, and of these 37 hail from Massachusetts.

— Ullman, the opera man, has withdrawn the light of his countenance from sundry newspaper critics, who have failed to see the distinguished merits of Piccolomini.

— The Scotchmen of New York are forming a regiment, to be called the Highland Guard.

— The woman who was some time ago arrested at Constantinople, with four millions of counterfeit Turkish money in her trunk, has just been brought up for trial, but the prisoner demands time to obtain testimony from the United States, which has been granted.

— Not long an album leaf, on which Byron had written a few lines of poetry, was sold at Venice, and a Russian gave $1,600 for it. There were but four lines—four hundred dollars a line.

Railway Matters.

RAILROAD CONVENTION.—An important Convention of Railroad Presidents, Vice Presidents, Superintendents and Directors was in session last week in Cleveland. Thirty-seven Western railroads and some of the leading Eastern lines were represented. The Convention was called in pursuance of a resolution passed at a previous Convention, held at Niagara Falls. J. W. Brooks' Chairman of the Committee appointed at the Niagara meeting, made a full report upon the various topics referred to said Committee, accompanying it with the following remarks:

Mr. Brooks said the Railway interest represented in this Convention could not amount to less than $400,000,000, with probably a gross income of $50 000 000, and that by proper measures and organization, no doubt ten millions could be saved to the stockholders annually. There were too many roads in existence for the business they had to do, and the traffic was secured at a great expense, and then done at a ruinous rate of compensation. The most of the talent was employed in getting business away from one another, and that competition did not create business. He contended that Railroads, in order to do their work well, must get good pay. He argued the necessity of having some executive power, for all previous plans of reform had been frustrated for want of it, and concluded by asking the careful attention of the Convention to the proposed plan.

The report led to a long discussion. Our information is up to Thursday evening, the close of the second day's proceedings, at which time it was generally believed the Convention would adjourn those accomplishing the main object for which it was called together.

ANOTHER CONVENTION.—A Convention of parties interested in the Railroad routes between Cincinnati and Chicago has called a Convention on the 17th inst., to fix upon a tariff of rates to and from Chicago and common points West. The roads interested are the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton; Dayton and Michigan; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, on one part, and the Indianapolis and Cincinnati; Lafayette and Indianapolis; New Albany and Salem and the Michigan Central on the other. The tariff will probably be as follows, between Cincinnati and Chicago:

1st Class	90
2d "	75
3d "	60
4th "	45

The present rates are:

1st Class	75
2d "	60
3d "	50
4th "	40

MR. MORAN'S SALARY.—Mr. Moran is to remain in undisturbed enjoyment of his $25,000 per annum. The Executive Committee of the New York & Erie Bond have decided not to meddle with it at present, as in the present embarrassed condition of the road it is necessary to retain the services of Mr. Moran, even at the present excessive compensation.

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The branch of the Great Western Railway to Sarnia is to be opened on the 15th December next, from which time until spring the intention is to run one passenger train each way daily. It is the present intention of the company, as we are informed, to construct at Sarnia an extensive warehouse and grain elevator, early in the spring. A similar edifice is now being constructed at Hamilton, it being the intention to afford extensive facilities for the freight of grain to the East, by the route.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

TRIAL OF STEAM PLOWS AT DECATUR.

Non-Arrival of Plows—Fawkes Steam Plow the only one on the Ground—Trial on sod Land—Its Success—On Stubble Field.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

DECATUR, Ill., Nov. 10, 1858.

The weather to-day has been of the most unfavorable character for the trial of the "Steam Plow." Raining and snowing at turns, it kept up a continuous drizzle, wetting the spectators and making the ground so slippery that it was difficult to move the steam plow over the ground, to say nothing about plowing. The plows expected were one from Dayton, Ohio, said to weigh seventeen tons, one from Troy, New York, one from Delaware, and one from Pennsylvania, but with the exception of the latter they failed to come to time. The one at Dayton was reported a failure, not being capable of moving itself on the paved streets. The one at Troy was not ready, and of the other we could not obtain even a flying report.

"FAWK'S STEAM PLOW,"

Being the one exhibited at Centralia, was on the ground, and at 9 o'clock A. M. was fired up. The ground first selected was near the depot; it had been a cornfield, but the demand for paper city lots was too great to allow of its being put to useful purposes, and it was lithographed and turned out to the commons, and is now very well set with white clover, blue and herds grass, which is closed grazed, presenting an uneven surface of corn hills, but otherwise in excellent condition for breaking up with the usual teams, but the constant rain had made the ground too soft and slippery for the heavy engine to readily pass over it, its motion was therefore slow, showing to a disadvantage. The surface is somewhat rolling, and at the south end presenting rather a sharp grade, yet the engine drew six plows, cutting a foot each, through this sod, while at the same time they would not scour, not being adapted to this soil, having been made in a Boston shop, more for the purpose of selling than of breaking up an Illinois pasture. In justice to these plows they had given good satisfaction at Centralia on the *lime and drift* of that section, but nothing short of our own steel clippers will answer in the *argille calcareous* soil of of Central Illinois. Had a set of Mr. Decress Moline cast steel plows been attached, we cannot doubt but this plowing would have been done with perfect ease and to the entire satisfaction of all. In addition to this no cutters were provided, which added to the difficulty. No farmer would have put his plov into this sod without a good wheel cutter, and we were surprised at the oversight. But Mr. Fawks was not acquainted with the several varieties of our Illinois lands, and very naturally concluded that the prairie at Centralia was a fair sample of the whole. He too late discovered his error, very much to his regret.

The furrows plowed were one-fourth of a mile in length, three bouts making an acre. The bouts were done in ten and a half minutes each, but the constant slipping of the large drum on the wet sod, materially lessened his speed, added to which the wood was soaked with water, and it was with some difficulty steam could be kept up. With a dry bottom, suitable plows and good fuel, two acres per hour may not be considered an over estimate of fair average work in prairie breaking, with eighty pounds of steam, but with these plows which dragged like so many anchors, one hundred pounds were used.

In the afternoon his plowship was driven to a stubble field nearly a mile distant. This was very soft from the long rainy spell of the past three weeks, and bundles was blown with a heavy growth of *tickle* or fuzz grass and other autumn weeds, which the plowmen hold in such detestation. These were now wet with the melting snow ready to wind up and choke the plows. The engine proved its ability to travel over this field, by going nearly half a mile and returning. At this time the snow had changed to a dreaded rain and the spectators broke for shelter, and thus ended the day's trial.

THE ENGINE FOR FARM WORK.

This engine is well adapted for all farm work, such as threshing, grinding, saving wood, crushing sugar cane, &c., and has as advantage over all others in the fact that it can get to the wood and water, and move itself from place to place. It is no small item to haul an engine of five or six tons from place to place about the farm. It is true that it will not bear sloughs, ravines, ditches or up steep hills, but with reasonable bridging and smooth tracks, such as should be made on every farm, this engine will be capable of taking the hands to dinner from a distant field, take in its afternoon supply of fuel and water and return them to their work. Its capacity is equal to forty power, of course larger than will generally be required for farm purposes, it consumes about one bushel of coal per hour, or say one and a half bushels, if it burns wet, thus requiring half a ton of coal and fifteen barrels of water per day.

With this view of the subject, it is evident that Mr. Fawks has made considerable progress, but when we add its adaptation to plowing, to deep trenching, to ditching, and to the hauling of heavy loads, we can well account for the enthusiasm of the farmers present at every trial. It cannot be used on every field nor in every condition of the soil like a common team, but its ability is so great that it can do most of the plowing of even large farms, at the time when most needed. It will, as a general thing, work best on soil land and smooth subsoil, as on hills in early spring, when the ground is soft will probably be too much for it. As a plower sod after having been mown and plowed deep in August, and sown at once, will be best condition for winter wheat in the central and south part of the state, this engine on such land will be very profitable in putting in the crop, for it can be made to sow and harrow in the seed at the same time, and like all other engines can be driven night and day in case it is demanded. In the south part of the State, where the soil is often found, while in other parts they are rather thickly sown over the surface, these must be taken out of the way or the plows will be in danger of injury, although the plows are regulated by spiral springs, yet a collision with these *lost rocks* is not to be desired.

It is now claimed that this engine is perfect, nor does Mr. Fawks insist that he is entitled to the award of $5,000, but he is well satisfied that with slight modification it will accomplish all that can well be expected of such a machine.

He will leave this engine at this place, and returns home with a view of getting up another, to be used on the farm of Mr. Scott at Chenoe, at the crossing of the Peoria Extension Railroad with the main line of the Central. Mr. Scott has one of the *small* farms at this point; but as only a small part of it is under culture, he is disposed to call in the aid of his murky plowship. He has, therefore, offered Mr. F. a year's work with both engines, and will first put him to work on a thousand-acre field of prairie for winter wheat; the next work will be in drawing the reaper for twenty-six hundred acres of wheat—probably the largest wheat field in the United States; the threshing will follow, when the season's work can be made up with miscellaneous work—such as ditching, grinding feed, cutting the family wood and going to mill. The attendance is very respectable, if not large, but we have not heard one person express a doubt about the ultimate success of this enterprise.

The Executive Committee have just passed the following highly complimentary resolutions in regard to the maiter; and the one presenting the worthy inventor $500 is particularly appropriate, and reflects great credit on those officers, who have proved themselves so well worthy the confidence of the people in the able fulfillment of the arduous duties imposed upon them.

Resolved, That having witnessed the performance of J. W. Fawks' "Steam Plow," we deem it our duty to record our opinion, that this ingenious mechanic has made a great step in advance engine for farm purposes, and that with improvements it can be made useful for plowing on our prairies; but that it is not as yet such a machine as will entitle it to the premium offered by this society.

Resolved, That in consideration of the expenses incurred in exhibiting this machine at Centralia and Decatur, the Corresponding Secretary is hereby authorized and required to draw an order on the Treasurer of the Society in favor of J. W. Fawks for the sum of five hundred dollars.

It was not expected that other plows would have been ready for trial, but with the exception of a gang plow from Galesburg, none were present.

The report for an examination of this and others that might have been delayed, the Committee passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That Dr. H. C. Johns be appointed a committee to further superintend the trial of steam or other plows, and that he have full power to call to his aid any scientific or practical skill he may require, and on behalf of the Executive Board, award any commendations said committee may deem.

Mr. Keddy of England, the inventor of "Keddy's steam plow and cultivator," was present during the afternoon and took a deep interest in the trial. Mr. Keddy intends to compete for the $5,000 premium, and will at an early period appear upon our prairies and command no small share of the public attention. A drawing of his engine will be found in *Emery's Journal and Prairie Farmer* of the 11th instant. From it will be seen that the large premium is attracting attention on both sides of the water, and we think a year will not elapse before the award is made, and that the deep rich soil of our prairies will receive another gift from the hand of genius that shall make them the wonder of the Agricultural world.

HURAL.

A Singular Matrimonial Case.

The Lowell (Mass.) *Courier* mentions a case in which a man named Moriarty, twenty years since married a girl in Ireland, but after a year deserted her, and had not been heard of until now. The woman ten years ago came to this country and married a man named Leary, and now, after a lapse of a score of years, Moriarty has appeared and demands his wife, but she clings to her last husband in preference to the one who abandoned her. The *Courier* says:

"This is a most singular case. The law presumes a seven years absence, and twenty years, if no intelligence be received from the party during that time, that the party is dead, and the other party is then in law free to act as though single; consequently, a period has elapsed sufficient for the civil death of the husband, and now he makes his appearance the presumption proves false, and the law recognizes him her husband. Consequently there is no remedy for the woman except to obtain a divorce from him on the ground of desertion, and then be married to Leary, and thereby legitimatize their child."

FOUL AND BLOODY MURDER.

Arrest of the Murderer After a Desperate Fight.

[From the Caddo (La.) Gazette.]

Our city was thrown into a fever of excitement on Wednesday last, by the commission, in broad day, on a public street, of one of the most cold-blooded and unprovoked assassinations ever perpetrated, by which one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of the place was sent to his final account, without a moment's warning, or the least intimation of the awful fate awaiting him. Mr. W. W. Smith, for many years a well known merchant of this city, while quietly returning to his place of business after dinner, was met by Eldred Ward, who had evidently been waiting his approach, and deliberately shot down, the contents of a double-barreled shot-gun being discharged into his person at a distance of not more than twenty feet, mangling in a most horrid manner and instantly depriving him of life. Mounting his horse, which was in readiness, before any one knew what had occurred, the fiendish perpetrator of the dastardly assassination dashed through the streets and made for the Texas road. Instant pursuit was made by several parties. A reward of $2,000 was instantly offered by Mr. J. M. Smith; $1,000 was guaranteed by certain gentlemen, on behalf of the State, and $500 was added by the corporation—making $3,500 reward for the apprehension of the assassin.

A meeting of the citizens was held at the Court House and funds subscribed for defraying the expenses of parties to be sent in pursuit. The committee appointed to select parties to be sent after the murderer, appointed R. T. Scoggin, W. S. Hackett, and Deputy Sheriff R. R. Hackett, who were started out equipped for any emergency, and determined not to return without the fiendish perpetrator of this most unprovoked and dastardly assassination.

[From the Ouachita Register.]

We learn from a reliable source that Ward was arrested on Sunday night last, near Woodville in the parish of Jackson.

It seems that when he first left the scene of the murder he made for Texas, but finding himself hotly pursued, he gave his pursuers the dodge, turned his course and fled towards the East. On Sunday evening last he was passed about two miles west of Woodville, by Mr. Oglesby, of New Orleans, who, having seen him about Shreveport, recognized him, but without seeming to do so. Mr. O. rode on about four miles in this direction, stopped at Mr. Battle's, and made known the fact that Ward was coming on behind. Mr. B. immediately repaired to Woodville, conferred with Mr. Martin Redwine, who collected a posse and made search for him. Supposing he might stop for the night at Mr. Henry Tatum's, word was sent to him, putting him on his guard, and advising him of their plans. Ward did stop at Tatum's. After retiring to his room, he seemed to suspect that all was not right and spoke of leaving. Mr. T. presented a double-barreled gun, and told him if he undertook to leave his room he would certainly fire on him. Soon after this (about ten o'clock at night) Mr. Redwine and his men came up. Ward said to Tatum that he would like to consult with the men —T. assuring him that if he would submit to an arrest he should not be hurt. He seemed to acquiesce.

The party proceeded to enter the room. Ward pretending to be taken by surprise said, "What's that?" and commenced firing his pistols at the crowd, wounding Mr. John F. Walker in the neck and killing Mr. John Barnes by shooting him through the heart—himself receiving only one wound in the arm from a pistol fired by Mr. Redwine. Ward continuing firing till all his pistols were discharged, then drew his bowie knife and rushed to the door, when he was shot down by Mr. Tatum. In the melee the lights were put out. The dead and wounded of Redwine's party were drawn out of the room, the door closed and the room guarded for several hours, it not being known to what extent Ward was disabled. It was finally determined to introduce a light into the room, that his condition might be seen. To this end a slight was let down the chimney, by which he was seen lying weltering in his own blood, with pistols in hand, which he had succeeded in reloading while in that condition. There lay the demon, apparently determined to sell his arrest or his life at the greatest possible cost to others. He was now appealed to and assured that they would not shoot

Special Notices.

F. S. Cleaver's Prize Medal Honey Soap, the only genuine, will be found the best Toilet Soap in use, possessing a free and creamy lather, a lasting and delicate perfume, and warranted not to injure the skin. Beware of counterfeits.

F. S. Cleaver's Musk and Extra Scented Brown Windsor and Glycerine Soaps. Also, Spomaceous Tooth Powder, for the teeth and gums, to be had at all respectable Drug, Grocery and Fancy Stores in the United States. Manufactory in London. Wholesale Depot 31 and 32 Dey street, New York. For sale by [sold]

J. H. NEED & CO., Chicago.

It is Seldom that we notice anything in the medical line, nor would we now, unless we could be convinced that we are not doing our duty as journalists, in recommending to the public Dr. J. Hostetter's Celebrated Bitters for the cure of that most terrible and fatal of all diseases, Fever and Ague. From our own experience with this valuable specific, we can safely say, that for diseases of the above nature, it stands without a rival. Its timely assistance has saved many a fellow-being from a premature grave. Every day we hear of it sooner or its worst cases of Fever and Ague. To those who are in the least afflicted with any of the complaints arising from an irregularity of the digestive organs nothing can be more beneficial than a few doses of it. We cordially recommend them to the thousands in this State who are suffering the most intense pain, as a certain cure for their ills. Try them and be convinced of their many excellent qualities.

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally, every-where. nol2w

F. S. Cleaver's Prize Medal Honey Soap, the only genuine, will be found the best Toilet Soap in use, possessing a free and creamy lather, a lasting and delicate perfume, and warranted not to injure the skin. Beware of counterfeits.

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A Card.—The Subscribers beg to announce that they have been appointed Agents for the sale of WALTHAM WATCHES, and that they are now prepared to supply the Trade at Manufacturer's Prices.

They will guarantee the satisfactory performance of every Watch sold by them of this manufacture, believing as they do that the durability of these Watches and their unequalled time-keeping qualities warrant them in so doing. CONSUMERS will not forget that in buying American Watches they avoid the numerous profits accumulated on the foreign article before it reaches them, as well as the duties and expenses of importation.

J. T. & E. M. EDWARDS,
no28-3m 101 Clark street.

All those who are afflicted with any Chronic disease considered incurable, will receive a Lerzan giving information which will have a speedy and permanent cure by sending their name and one stamp (to prepay postage) to Dr. R. R. FOOTE, the celebrated Chronic Physician, and author of "Medical Common Sense," Saratoga Springs, N. Y. sol4-3mdkw-s&t

Sawyer's Fluid Extract of Buchu, an infallible remedy for the Fever and Ague, and the various forms of Bilious Diseases, Intermittent, Remittent, Chill Fever and Dumb Ague, having their origin in maladies of every kind and description, particularly those of Genito Urinary Organs, Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Calculus, Dropsy, Stone, Retention, Inflammation, Irritation, Enlargement, Pain in the Back, Loins and Groins, Female Complaints, Gleet, Stricture, Affections of the Bladder, Diseases arising from Imprudence in Life, Habits of Dissipation, Excesses and Exposures, Impotency, Sterility, Nervousness, Debility, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Premature Decay, Want of Energy, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Diseases requiring a Tonic, Alterative and Diuretic, Incipient Consumption, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Discharges, Impediments to Marriage, Universally, Sexual Incapacity, Irritation and Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, Ulceration of the Bladder, Stone in the Bladder, Gravel, Calculus, Pain in passing Water, Mucous and Milky Discharges, and all Diseases of a similar nature, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and however long standing. Price $1 per bottle. Sold by Druggists generally. Depot, 66 Maiden lane, New York. Pamphlets sent free by mail. Address Dr. SAWYER, Box 4586 P. O. [sold]

Hundreds of testimonials in reward to the efficacy of the medicine from persons of respectability, have been given to the proprietor—but he does not make use of them as he prefers to have the medicine introduce itself securely by its merits.

Charles' London Cordial Gin.—The Original and only London Gin imported. This Gin, distilled in London from sound Barley, under the surveillance of the British Excise Laws, is decidedly flavored with a tincture of the stalks, Juniper Berry, and flowers of the most valuable medicinal virtues of the Vegetable Kingdom, rendering it in the opinion of the most eminent medical men, the purest and safest, aromatic or diuretic drink in use.

It is a delicious tonic, of a soft and delicate flavor, differing entirely from any other Gin, and devoid of that harsh acrid taste, which renders the article known as ordinary Gin so offensive to experienced palates.

Though not intended as a medicine, it is recommended by physicians generally in cases of Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Colic, Cholera, Fever and Ague, Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, Urinary Organs, Bladders and the Bowels, Nervous Debility, &c., whilst the weaker sex will find by its adoption a sure relief from those distressing annoyances which frequently attend their delicate constitutions.

Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, the highest medical authority, pronounces Charles' London Cordial Gin "not only superior to any other, but the best article of the kind he has ever seen."

It is peculiarly adapted to settlers in the Southern and Western States, as well as for travellers, exposed to changes of water and air.

For sale in every apothecary's store, and pints thirty-six cents, by all Druggists, Grocers, Publicans, and Country Merchants. Beware of imitations. Buy only CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN IMPORTED.

May be had wholesale of PINTON, ROBINSON & SMITH, No. 15 South Water street; HAVEN, TYRRELL & CO., No. 37 South Water street.

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Notice.—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon, Georgia, are by resolutions of its Charter, made personally liable for its issues. The notes of this Bank will be taken by us on deposit on the same terms as Exchange, Indiana and Ohio.

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Manufacturers importers and Dealers in
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These Cases, such as Silver Plated, German Silver, Mahogany, Walnut and Cherry cases only on hand and made to order. P.O. address box 1,000. M. WERTHEIMER, Agent.

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A. LA BOMBARDE, PROFESSOR OF FRENCH. For further particulars apply at Desplaines, consistory from 12 to 1 o'clock, or at his room No. 45 Portland Block from 2 to 3 P. M. no4-1m*-1m&d

F. G. BERTEAU'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 113 Clark street, Chicago, Ill., will re-open on the 20th of September next.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE:

Collegiate Department, per term	$25.00
Intermediate " "	15.00
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For particulars and references, see circular to be obtained at the Institution, or at Geo. A. Gregg's Music Store, 134 Lake street, Chicago. oct8 1y207-1m

BOYS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—THE 4TH year of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, DECEMBER 1ST, 1858.
Entrance No. 26 Rollin Place.
NUMBER OF SCHOLARS LIMITED TO TWENTY-FIVE.
T. W. BRUCE, A. M., Principal.
Address box 2066. sol8-1y-s&m

BOY'S HIGH SCHOOL.—THE NEXT Term will commence on Monday, September 13th, 1858. A. J. SAWYER, A. M., will continue to receive only twenty-five pupils into his school at his residence, 113 Monroe street, and he wishes no more to apply for admission unless they are determined to do well for themselves. For the advancement of those admitted no pains will be spared by the undersigned. se9

Garden City Institute.
NO. 20 MARKHAM-ST., NEAR STATE.
THE SEVENTH YEAR OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on Monday, September 6th. Tuition varies from $6 00 to $12 00. The Female Department is separate, and the number of pupils limited to twenty-five.

For further particulars apply at the school rooms from 8 to 9 A. M. or 2 to 4 P. M.
H. O. SNOW, Principal.
se4-1m

SNOW'S SEMINARY, 375 HURON street, North Side, Chicago, Ill. The fourth school year of this Institution will begin on Monday, Sept. 6th, 1858. The following Departments are open for the reception of pupils, viz: Primary Department, Intermediate Department, Grammar Department, Mathematical Department, Classical Department, Modern Languages, Natural Sciences, Music, Drawing, Painting, &c. For further particulars see circulars at Keen's and Cook' bookstores, or apply after Sept. 1st, at the schoolroom, to
D. F. SNOW, Principal.
au30-1y-s&41

THE YOUNG LADIES' HIGH SCHOOL,
63.....EDINA PLACE.....63
The Fall Term of this Institution, under the charge of Mrs. HESSIE STEVENS, will commence on Monday, Sept. 6, 1858. au30-1y

Sewing Machines.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!
THE LATEST PATENT OUT.
NO INFRINGEMENT, BUT AN IMPROVEMENT ON ALL OTHER
SEWING MACHINES.
(Pratt's Patent.) The Ladies Companion Single and Double Thread Sewing Machines are warranted to do the work of any other Family machine made or sold. They will stitch, hem and gather—and can be so adjusted that the work can be taken out, or so it cannot. There is no fastening of the under needle, it is self-fed. They are the simplest and most elegant machine in use. They do not take effect, and cannot be got out of order. It is less complicated by one-half than any other machine; there are but eighteen in all, and no simple either. Can sew with them. They sew with great rapidity and little noise. Every machine warranted. Instructions and references given.

The price comes within the reach of all. The common needle machine $20. The silver Plated, beautifully decorated, $30. Machines complete.

Agents wanted.

Circulars sent answered, and samples sent on the receipt of a postage stamp. A good agent wanted for St. Louis. Prices same as in Boston.

Office 130 Lake street, cor. of Clark, Chicago, Illinois.
H. K. STARR, Local Agent.
se28-2m* P. O. D.

$5 SEWING MACHINES.
A PRACTICAL FAMILY SEWING MACHINE
—FOR—
FIVE DOLLARS.
Performing fifty Equal Work—No Missing or Ripping of Stitches—Re-setting Out of Order—Applicable to any can use it—Everybody will have it.
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Exclusive Rights for a few States and Counties will be placed within the reach of any enterprising business man, a portion of the territory already secured.

The Proprietors confidently feel that they now place before the public a greater chance and a profitable investment ever offered. A sewing Machine containing the qualities above, which, by its automatic movement and low cost, will at once go to the masses, who have been anxiously waiting for the Machine to come within their reach.

☞ Parties wishing to purchase are requested to call at once, examine the most wonderful achievement, and secure a monopoly of the State or County desired.

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Office, Bartlett & Co., Needle Manufacturers,
431 Broadway, cor. Canal st., N. Y.

☞ Call or send for a Circular with cuts of Machine. se27 10t&3t

$25 SEWING MACHINE.
Raymond's Latest Improved
Double Threaded Sewing Machine
WARRANTED EQUAL TO THE BEST.
Will Sew and Hem, Tuck and Frill, Gather and Embroider with equal facility. Will take up Gathers, Quilt and Stitch Leather. And especially adapted for FAMILY USE.

Any person of ordinary intelligence can learn in one hour to work it successfully.

Complete printed directions will be sent with every machine. Circulars, containing further information, with stamp, will receive prompt answers with a sample of sewing.

N. B.—Agents wanted in every town in the West. Address EDWIN CLARK, Box 2,066, Chicago, Illinois, or can always be found at the Daguerrean Rooms, corner of Dearborn and Lake, No. 96 Lake st., on the third floor.

The above is the address of those who have given only the names of a few, who are among the first families who.

We, the undersigned citizens of Chicago having lately purchased one of Raymond's Ladies' Double Thread Sewing Machines, and used it successfully on different kinds of work, do cheerfully recommend it to the public as deserving to be extensively patronized.

[Here follow the names of the subscribers.]

S. F. Winston,	Mrs. Watson V. Cox,
Mrs. D. F. Gurney,	Mrs. E. N. Gurney,
Mrs. D. F. Gurney,	Mrs. M. D. Downs,
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Byron asked Moore—"In Love wherein
Another resembles the Fair?"
To the potato—"Sir," said Moore,
"They be in *shape* from the eyes."
"That answer's good," joined my Lord,
In the general's quarter sharing;
"But the likeness that I send was
They both deserved by parsing."

Boston Post.

A Bud of Infancy.

You scarce could think so small a thing
Could leave a loss so large!
How little light such shadow'ring
From dawn to sunset's on marge!
In color art's on call to rage
In banner'd bloom unfurled;
But never, never such pure page
White Rose of all the world.

(Manx)

Walter Savage Landor and his Wife.

Scorned, loathed and pointed at the wide world o'er,
Sad spectacle of its silent debased,
This aged poet leaves his native shore,
Mourned over by his countrymen—disgraced!
Then it was woman's nobler, purer part,
To shelter the dishonored, heavy head,
And weep for it that still faithful heart,
Though twice a secret of weary years had fled
Since there it lay! Forgotten all the past,
Together they sail down Life's stream at last!

THE OUTCASTS OF NEW YORK.

A TERRIBLE PICTURE.

[From the N. Y. Times, Nov. 9th.]

Whether our metropolis merits the reputation for corruption and profligacy is quite deserved, may perhaps be discovered from the statistics presented in this article upon authority that is revelations.

We confess it doubtful whether any considerations of public policy would have sufficed to direct our attention to this subject at this time, but for the appearance of a large and pretentious volume upon the subject, which has just been issued by the Harper Brothers, in their best style. This work is entitled "The History of Prostitution—its extent, causes and effects throughout the world—being an official report to the Board of Almshouse Governors of the City of New York, by Wm. M. Sanger, M. D." If such a work were called for, Dr. Sanger was doubtless the man of all others called upon to write it. He stands at the head of the immense hospital on Blackwell's Island, which for years has been the only recognized public hospital of his city where patients of all grades and classes suffering from syphilitic diseases could be received or cured. To this hospital, wretched men and women of the town, when utterly broken down with disease, were compelled to go. Meanwhile there was no access to it but through the prison gate;—it was a Penitentiary Hospital, and hundreds guilty of no crime except the savage crime against their own bodies, welcomed the warrant of commitment to the Penitentiary for two, three, or six months, which was the only passport to the hospital's care. Nay, even reputable women of unstained virtue, suffering from diseases communicated by faithless, brutal husbands, denied access to any other hospital and unable to bear the enormous expense and the risk of charitanry in private treatment, went to the Tombs, nerved themselves patiently to endure the disgrace for the sake of the commitment, were classed with thieves, burglars, prostitutes, and then when restored to health obliged to bear the ignominy of their prison life to the end of their miserable existence. This condition of affairs disgraced our city, mocked our humanity, but certainly made the Blackwell's Island Hospital a very great *entrepot* and point of congregation of syphilitic diseases. The physician in charge could not walk the streets of New York an hour without meeting a former patient, and must of necessity have seen pass under review a longer process of the melancholy victims of their own ungoverned passions and of unavoidable diseases than any other man in the Commonwealth.

The book was undertaken as the suggestion of some of our Almshouse Governors, and must have occupied a very large share of the author's leisure for many years. For the facts that render it most valuable he had the aid of the police of the city, and they are no doubt substantially authentic.

When Dr. Sanger determined to enter upon this work, he decided as a preliminary measure to take a complete census of prostitution in this city. For this purpose he prepared a schedule of questions, and obtained the aid of Chief Matsell and his Captains of Police to secure answers to them. By personal inquiries at the door of number of houses of prostitution, the number of prostitutes, the causes that induced them to adopt this life, their age, birth-place, early history, education, religious instruction and occupation. From the voluminous returns to these inquiries, Dr. Sanger deduces some very important conclusions. He sums them all in the following recapitulation:

There are six thousand public prostitutes in the city of New York.

The majority of these are from fifteen to twenty-five years old.

Seventy-three of them were born in the United States.

Many of those born abroad came here poor to improve their condition.

Education is at a very low standard with them.

One-half of them have given birth to children, and more than one-half of these children are illegitimate.

The ratio of mortality among children of pro'stutes is four times greater than among children of families in New York.

Many of these children are living in the abodes of vice and obscenity.

The mortality of these women have been prostitutes for less than five years.

The average duration of a prostitute's life is only four years.

Nearly one-half the prostitutes in New York admit that they do or have lived by the favors from others.

Seduction, destitution, ill-treatment by parents, husbands or relatives, idleness and bad companions are the main causes of prostitution.

Women in this city have not sufficient means of employment.

Their employment is inadequately remunerated.

The associations of many employments are prejudicial to morality.

Nearly two-thirds of the prostitutes drink intoxicating liquors to a greater or less extent.

Nearly one-half are habitual habits of intoxicat on.

A professed respect for religion is common among them.

A capital of nearly $1,000,000 is invested in the business of prostitution.

The annual expenditure on account of prostitution is more than $5,000,000.

Prohibitory measures have signally failed to suppress or check the evil.

A necessity exists for some action.

Modified policy require a change in the mode of procedure.

Citizens who have been accustomed to have the place of their residence reviled as the Modern Babylon—as scarcely fit to pray and as licentious than even that City of the Plain whose name has come to be the synonym of whatever is most disgustingly sensual and beastly—will be surprised to see the number of prostitutes put no higher than 6,000. During the prostration of business which followed the great panic last fall, a gentleman stated in a public meeting in this city, that a thousand virtuous girls were becoming prostitutes every week, through sheer starvation!

The means by which Dr. Sanger obtained his census makes it entirely reliable. If so, the comparison in this respect with other great cities is not so much against us as has been supposed. The proportion of prostitutes in New York and its suburbs is as one to every 117 inhabitants of all ages.

In Liverpool	1 to 18
In Manchester	1 to 20
In Leeds	1 to 70
In Edinburgh	1 to 37
In Glasgow	1 to 184
In Dublin	1 to 120
In Cork	1 to 241
In Paris	1 to 29

But even this number must seem astounding to the pure. Placed side by side, this array of the lost would extend 2 miles and 240 yards. In single file up Broadway allowing 36 inches to each person, it would stretch from the City Hall to Fortieth street. It would require 500 omnibuses, holding 12 each, to convey them. But, victims as New York is, let it be remembered that this aggregate drains its suburbs of their impurity; that a house of ill-fame in Brooklyn or Jersey City would be quickly noted out by the police, and that from 5,000 to 20,000 strangers visit the city daily to share this obloquy and contribute their quota to its causes.

It is a matter of much interest to learn whence comes this polluted array. It has been some sort of salve to our conscience to presume that the vast majority were from abroad—imported cargoes of Irish and German birth. But three-eighths of the whole number prove to have been born in the United States. Of the 6,000 who answered to the census, 703 were born here. Of these, 394 were natives of New York; 77 of Pennsylvania; 71 of Massachusetts; 69 of New Jersey; 42 of Connecticut; 24 of Maine; 18 of Rhode Island. New England gave birth to 172; the Middle States to 506; the South to 12; the West to 12. Rhode Island sends one of every 8,000 of her total population; Maine, one of every 9,000; New York, one of every 26,000. Of New York's own contribution, a very large number never fell; they drew their first breath in dens of infamy, and never knew a virtuous home. The sphere of a circle where purity was prized. But, far the largest number of New York prostitutes are the rotten fruit of emigration from abroad. Of every 250 emigrants, at least one woman turns out a prostitute. Of 1,238 born abroad, 705 were Irish, 249 Germans, 104 English, 58 Scotch, more than 6 per cent. of those had not been five years in the country. Many were sent here by foreign authorities and societies to get rid of them as consumers of the bread and clothing of charity or victims of seduction at home. Others were honest at home, but were supplied with too little money to reach an honest destination in a strange land. The majority received only $40, or less, to make the passage and pay the expense of settling here. These have first the odor of a tedious detention in Liverpool, then the temptations of the middle passage and the steerage. Even if they escape these, they are rendered penniless in New York, and become in their utter destitution the easy victims of false friends, she wolves, landsharks, boarding-house keepers, who watch and labor for their ruin, as vultures wait for the carcase—as devils strive for the possession of the doomed.

But we must look back again at the causes before we discuss the remedies for prostitution. Of the 2,000 abandoned women who were examined as to the causes of their becoming prostitutes, 513 answered that it was from inclination—by which most meant that it was their preference under the circumstances, rather than to confess a controlling innate depravity;—225 quoted destitution; 258 alleged seduction and abandonment; 181 alleged drink and a desire to drink; 164 ill-treatment of relatives or husbands; 164 thought it would prove an easy life; 134 alleged bad company; 71 were persuaded by those already fallen; 20 were too idle to work; 27 were violated; 16 were the victims of seduction on board emigrant ships, and 8 in emigrant boarding-houses.

This miserable army, still bearing the remains of much beauty in its ranks, is to an alarming extent an army of youth, for youth is marketable in this infernal trade. Three-eighths of the whole number are between 15 and 20 years of age, and nearly one-half between 15 and 25. Beyond out of eight are not 30 years old. But one year of the life of these daughters of excitement is full ten years of common wretchedness. Premature age awaits them at the very beginning—age whose ravages no artificial excitements, no cosmetics can long conceal. Some very few of them are educated—accomplished—and fall by the children of luxury, seduced and deserted. Far the greater number are ignorant of every department of worthy knowledge. In the Penitentiary Hospital in 1857, there were 173 of good (common) education, 754 wholly uneducated. Of 2,000 in the City, 714 could read and write their names—scarcely more than 1 in 500 could do more than that; 546 could read and write imperfectly; 219 could read but not write, and 521 could neither read nor write.

It will be no small comfort to nervous parents, who in weakness and good faith do the best they can for their daughters, while they never cease to shudder at the fate that may await them, to feel that a sensible education, which at the same time inspires with self-reliance and developes the conscience, is a very great protection. Many girls no doubt adopt loose habits under the discouraging impression that in their utter ignorance they can make no head in the world—where solid and education are so essential to success that they have no chance to win in the battle of life.

Houses of ill fame furnish withering rebukes to tippling parents—and remonstrate total abstinence from strong drink to such as begin to doubt the virtue of their temperance. Of 2,000 prostitutes who were questioned, 1,262 reported that their fathers drank more or less intemperately; 921 confessed that their mothers drank; but in both cases the moderate drinkers outnumbered the immoderate. Concerning prostitutes there is one general rule—all drink. Not one per cent. practice their calling without partaking of intoxicating liquors. Among the causes of their profligacy, idleness is held disgraceful. Yet champagne is always sold in the more pretentious houses, and in lower quarters gin is the common drink—a gin compounded not of simple alcohol, but of various poisonberries, as it is *honestly* adulterated, but chiefly of spirits of turpentine and alcohol, and the vile stuff is sold at 5 cents a quarter an excitement, and as thorough a stupefaction as any purer liquor. They need the fire of liquor in their veins to outburn and pale the fires of the conscience. Their day is one perpetual succession of drinking, excitement and dreams. In the expensively furnished houses of the upper class, where the visitors are mostly profligate men of wealth, the profanity is not loud, nor is obscene language always heard. The inmate who pays $16 a week for her board, spends her day in sleep, novel reading and cards, and her night in the wildest fury of intoxication, finds the natural end of her brief career in a degradation to a cheaper house, where the charges for board are less, and which is principally visited by clerks, mechanics, and strangers from the hotels. Her next passage is to the third class of houses, which empty their inmates on the streets at dark, bedizened and finery, and dressed in the extreme of the latest fashions to sell simpletons to their dens, where the panel game is deeply played, and where thieves largely resort. They suffer untold brutalities from the bullies who live on their earnings, and from the violence of reckless rowdies, as the police reports constantly show. Her next descent is to the dance house, of which Pete Dawson's, lately made famous in the newspapers, is the type, and from which, not because of bars and bolts, but of overwhelming debt, and loss of mental energy, and of hopelessness, escape is almost impossible, except to the penitentiary. Many of them spend more time in the Penitentiary than out of it. Fond to the last of liberty they shun the commitment which gives them a decent prison home, but when recessed, soon find their way back again within the walls. Death is slack in fetching relief, they get at last to the Almshouse, or abruptly end their career by suicide. Two cases of the latter kind occupied confessed that they were suffering from syphilitic or other diseases of the same nature, and the actual facts are very far worse than their confession. Will wonder, considering their constant mental and physical torture, their horrid, fiery drinks, their suffering under the most tormenting diseases ever permitted to rack and ravage the frame, that they so shortlived? The average duration of the prostitute's life, after beginning her career, does not exceed four years. One-fourth, then, of 1,000, die yearly in our city—and who ever has lived here four years has seen a whole generation of them disappear. Probably not one of the painted procuresses in Broadway has lasted four years hence, will be out of their dishonored grave.

The estimate far exceeds their mortality in Paris. M. Parent Duchatelet found that of 3,517 prostitutes, 963 had led that life upward of 14 years, and 647 for more than 10 years. In Paris 6% per cent. die annually, which is a mean life 14 years; in New York only 2¾ per cent. The health of abandoned women has deteriorated in late years. Facts compel the conclusion that commence with prostitutes in 1857 was attended with nearly twice the risk of infection that was incurred in 1854. To this should be added the fact that during the past year, 74,000 cases of venereal disease was treated in New York privately, either by competent physicians or charlatans, or publicly in hospitals. Nor must the virtuous be lulled with pity only—they have need of alarm. It is no common poison like that of yellow fever, killing outright its victims or not, leaving them to a perfect convalescence. The subtle mischief hides itself in the bones—and protrudes its ugly marks in the next generation. The innocent children of foolish parents are born with it to the third generation. *No repentance expels this leprosy from the blood, but the father who sinned in the gratification of his lust, sadly, may give to his son a stain and a weakness which lessens throughout his life, his vital force and impairs his physical stamina.* It is not a question for the police, or the pulpit, or the press—held that it was a special curse upon such as surrender to passion, find that by intermarriage with parties deemed untainted, the daring members of their own families are crippled and poisoned. If in the alembic of the chemist, if in the *materia medica*, if in the precepts of morality, if in the dogmas of religion, if in codes of statesmen—if in the doctrines of religion, there is any cure for the wounds of this giant destroyer, let it be furnished. The prudes and the timid must stand aside in these emergencies—the sin must be proclaimed and the remedy

MISCELLANEOUS.

SINGULAR STORY.—The *Court Journal* has the following interesting story:

"A prima dona of the Royal Italian Opera who has lately risen to great fame and acquired a first-rate position on those boards, has just been

COMMERCIAL.

Commercial and Money Matters,
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 13.

MONEY, EXCHANGE, &c.—The "spell" seems fairly broken, and for the first time in three weeks we have a bright, cheerful day. Its effect upon business is manifest, and should the sunny skies continue for some days to come much can be done to prepare for the approaching winter.

Money remains unchanged. Discounts, as usual 10 per cent. Exchange, ¼ of 1 per cent., but it is believed it cannot remain many days at these figures. Gold, 1@1¼, and selling only in small lots. There is very little doing by the street brokers, at nominal figures ranging from 1@3 per cent. per month.

In New York money continues abundant, and as compared with rates in this city, its price is astonishingly cheap. The difference in the rates of interest must, as soon as confidence in Western investments is restored, make money more plenty in the leading Western cities. The N. Y. *Herald*, of Nov. 11th says:

The late effort by the banks to put up the rates of interest seems to have produced the very opposite effect; loans for time's are easier, if not longer, on fair security, are being made at four per cent., and demand loans can be had anywhere at three. Commercial paper of the best quality is scarce; short paper, with the best names, could be discounted at three per cent.; and large quantities of paper, which is very far from first class, is sought for at 4@5.

The Evening *Post* of the same date has the following with reference to Western railway stocks:

There was quite a stampede in the Western railway stocks to-day, the fear interest holding the preponderating power. Prices for all other descriptions was generally steady, though outside selling orders appeared to be plenty, and in some instances possible. The fact is that parties desirable to the foreign news, which does not speak of a response to the improvement here early in Oct.ber. Several authorities report dull sales. Messrs. Baring Bros., however, say:

"There has been some business in the United States bonds at 95. State bonds are firm at rather higher prices, and in general there is little for sale. Massachusetts 101@103. Maryland 5's Sterling in demand at 95. Pennsylvania inscriptions not to be had under 82. Bonds 85@86. Virginia 6's Dollar Bonds 82@84; 5's 8 @ No. 85@86."

The features of to days dealings in the continuance of the rapid fall in Galena, which touched on the first call 73¾. On Tuesday, the stock brought 77¾; it now closes at 73¾@73⅝. It is stated that many of Mr. Turner's friends have parted with their stock. The fact that their shares are unusually plenty in the street gives color to the statement.

Onions and Reading Island was hammered severely by the Bears, but at the close there are better bids. Illinois Central and Michigan Central were also affected, each falling 1@1¼ per cent.

They closed at 53 for Michigan Central and 81¾ for Ill. Central.

COMMERCIAL.—The Broadstuffs markets today were generally dull, and transactions were very limited. The Flour market was quiet but firm. Spring Extras sold at $5 25@5 and the better for choice. The Wheat market was dull and a shade lower. Winter declined 1@2c, with sales of about 10,000 bu at $1.08 for No. 1 White in store; 98c@$1 01 for No. 2 Red; and 99c for No 2 Red. Spring Wheat was heavy at yesterday's market, and the market may be quoted ½@1c lower. About 23,000 bu changed hands at 64@66c for No 2—the great bulk of the sales being made at 65c. Rejected Spring was in fair demand at 55@57c in store.

Corn was neglected, and there is no demand except for supplies to the lumber regions. Oats are quiet but firm.

The Barley market remains inactive. We learn that the propeller Tonawanda, on her way from Buffalo to this port, has on board 16,000 bushels of barley. It is not more than ten or twelve days since we shipped a cargo of Barley from this port to Buffalo.

The Provision market was more active to-day. A sale of 1,000 bbls Mess Pork was effected at $14 50 for January delivery; 4,000 Green Hams at 6¼c; 4,000 cured Shoulders for January delivery at 4¾c; 500 tcs prime Lard for delivery at January at 9¼c.

The receipts of Hogs are still heavy; but during the past day or two a large proportion of those received were contracted for in the interior, and the market had not quite so active an appearance. The demand, however, is still good, and prices are buoyant. Heavy fat Hogs are in demand at $4 25@4 40, and for extra fat, $4 50 gross. Light Hogs find steady sale at $3 80@4 grosss.

Illinois during the present season seems to be the "stamping ground" of Hog buyers. We hear that Coles county, and some portions of Champaign county, are overrun by buyers from Louisville; and we were a gentleman to day who says that within the past two days upwards of 3,000 hogs have been switched off the Terre Haute and Alton Railway to the new Albany and Salem Railway, to go South. On the other side of the State, we hear that buyers from Burlington, Canton, Keokuk and Quincy, are canvassing the counties adjacent. From Warren and Mercer counties large numbers have been sent to Burlington to be packed there.

The market for Beeves was dull and drooping. The receipts were small and of inferior quality.

At Toledo yesterday the receipts were: 7,120 bbls flour, 2,010 bu wheat, and 9,671 bu corn.

HOG AND PROVISION MARKET.

The Cincinnati Hog market on the 11th was heavier. The *Gazette* of yesterday says:

The market for hogs reached to-day. Buyers manifested a disposition to pause, which created a good deal of anxiety on the part of sellers to realize, and late this evening sales would not be made to any extent, either for present or future delivery, at $4 35. The turn was decidedly in favor of buyers. The sales reported were mostly made late last night or early this morning, and chiefly to parties who had sold products short, and became alarmed in consequence of the strong upward tendency exhibited at the opening of the day, when one or two sales were effected at $4 50. The weather is not as cold as desirable, but it cannot be considered unfavorable for this period of the season, and hogs can now be packed without delay. The receipts are increasing, and advices have been received of large numbers on the way. The probable width of the next three or four days promise to be heavy. The business so far has been almost wholly of a speculative character, and as regards hogs and pork is, and to this fact the extreme sensitiveness of the trade is mainly attributable. Regular packers operate cautiously, and they have, so far, made but few purchases on their own account.

The demand for pork, lard, etc., for future delivery has fallen off, and the market sympathizing with that for hogs, and sellers short, find it difficult to effect trades at prices previously current. The movements in products was confined mainly to old hands. Sales of about 300 hnds side sold at 8¼c, all to be had at that figure. Shoulders, which have been selling at 4½c in the small way, were put up to 4¾, and in some cases 7c, but we heard of no sales at over 6¼c. The receipts of hogs by river and railroad during the last three days comprised 9,000 head.

The Louisville market was also heavy. The *Journal* of yesterday says:

The weather has turned too warm for hog killing, and the market yesterday was not as buoyant as for the few preceding days. Heavy hogs would however have found ready purchasers at $4 25 net. There was nothing reported in the new product. A lot of 800 bbls of mess pork was sold at private sale at $14.

Messrs. Atkinson, Thomas and Co have purchased 22,000 hogs in Tennessee at $5 25, and will p ck them at Nashville.

The following sales of Provisions are reported in the same paper:

In the provision market, 820 bbls old mess pork were taken on speculation at $16, 98 bbls country pork house at $15 50, 24 casks shoulders at 4¾c packed, 43 casks do for packing, and 21 casks of clear sides on orders at 9c, packages extra.

The Matteson (Ill.) *Gazette* of the 11th says:

There are now being packed at the slaughter house of Messrs. Wilson & Champ, in our place, 600 bbls of beef for the New Orleans market. This is a new feature in the commercial relations of Matteson, but it is a natural one, and we look for it to be extended, and hope it may prove profitable.

Chicago Daily Wholesale Market.
SATURDAY EVENING, November 13.

FREIGHTS—Scarce. No engagements made to-day.

FLOUR—Market more active. 500 bbls "Hydraulic" $ bbl extra at $5 45; 50 bbls "White City" Extra at $5 30; 40 bbls "Capitol Mills" choice Extra at $4.

WHEAT—Worse—Do Rood 1@2c. Sales to-day were —1,300 bu No 1 W. No at $1 07; 5,000 bu No 1 Red in lots at $1 1a store; 7(0 bu do 1 at $1,01 in store; 2,000 bu do at $1 0 c. b; 650 bu do at 99c in store; 300 bu do at 98c in store; 3,000 bu No 2 R. d at 9 in at 1a. BARLEY—Dull and heavy. Sales were—2,000 bu No 2 (by Sam) at 85c in store; 1,500 bu do at 83c in store; 12,500 bu do in lots at 84c in store; 700 bu do at 86c in store; 1,000 bu R jected in lots at 67c in store; 700 bu do at 66c in store; 2,500 bu do at 67c in st re.

CORN—Dull and neglected. 200 bu No 1 in bags sold at 48c on track; Bar Corn, nominal at 46c by 70 lbs.

OATS—Dull and lower. Sales at 34c in bags; new crop nominal at 35@36c in store.

RYE—45@46c; 9 00 bu at depot.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal at 60@65c for No. 2 to No. 3 in store.

HIGH WINES—Dull and nominal at 19@20c.

ALCOHOL—89@90c 9 gal.

SEED—Dull and neglected. 40 bags fair Timothy at $1 75; 10 bags prime at $1 85. Clover in fair demand at $4 80@ 5 00.

MESS PORK—1,000 bbls offered at $14 87 for deliver in January, at no sales to-day.

CUT MEATS—453 0 boxes Hams at 6¼c; 4,402 cured Shoulders at 4½c for delivery in January, at no sales up to date.

LARD—500 bbls prime at 9¼c—$37 tcs delivered January over and January 1, and 500 tcs to be delivered in January at sellers option.

TALLOW—Nominal; 6¼@ 7½c.

HIDES—Green, 350@400 Green Salted, No Dry Flint, nominal.

POULTRY—Nothing offering.

BEEF AND HOGS—The weather will more favorable for the next sales to-day. Selected to-day were—35 Hogs, weighing from 200@250 lbs no; 60 @ 0 0 lbs no; 40 Steers, weighing from 800@850 lbs, at $5 25.

BUTTER—Choice Dairy, 14@15c 9 lb; Common, 8@11c. EGGS—Fresh in good demand at 20c; Limed Eggs, 17 @ 0c.

POULTRY—Chickens in fair demand at $1.25@1.50 9 doz; Turkeys 7@8c 9 lb.

POTATOES—Sales choice Mercers sold at 85c; 40 do at 80c. Common, dull at 30@40c.

SEEDS—Quiet at 9 bu.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels scarce and in demand. Sales to-day were:—60 at $1 30; 140 at $1 40. A city packer bought 2,000 at Cincinnati, and 3,000 at Terre Haute—the former at $1.35, and the latter at $1.35, delivered here.

Movements of Breadstuffs—Nov. 12.
RECEIPTS BY CANAL AND RAILWAYS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.	Cat. Rye bu.	Pork, No.
By R. & A. Canal	102	1261	1295				
By Illinois Canal	1,000	1,000	1,000	1000	333	125	250
By Lake							
By Rock River	100	2,000					200
By C. B. & Q.		1,00					200
By M. & M. R. R.	1,000	7,000	1174	1,000		25	200
By C. & A. R. R.	100	500	100				50
Total	386	15,803	4,069	1227	914	154	3901

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—NOV. 12.

To Buffalo	600	15 000				
To Ogdensburg		47, 00				
To Oswego						
To Canada						
To other ports			00			
Total	600	50 900	05			

Specification of Grain shipped Nov. 12,

Brig Young America..... 400 bu No 2 red w heat.
" ..... 200 bu No 2 spring wheat.
" ..... 2,118 bu bl wed s heat.
" ..... 1,000 bu No 2 red w heat.
Schr Young America..... 1,197 bu No 2 spring wheat.
Schr Lo Keel..... 3,134 bu No 2 spring wheat.
Schr Ch s Spencer..... 3,000 bu No 2 spring wheat.
Schr Albatross..... 2,300 bu No 1 barley.
Schr Ch s Spencer..... 2,300 bu No 2 spring wheat.
Brig Ocean Eagle..... 1,800 bu No 2 spring wheat.
Schr Mary Ann..... 1,800 bu No 2 spring wheat.
Schr Ch s Spencer..... 1,800 bu No 2 spring wheat.
Schr Albatross..... 2,300 bu No 2 spring wheat.
Schr Ch s Spencer..... 2,300